

ing of the palace in which the Sultan entertained imperial guests was of incendiary origin and intended for a rising of Armenians, but there is absolutely nothing upon which to base such a conclusion. No news has yet reached this city from Zeitoun, which is still supposed to be in the hands of the Armenians.

The commission sent to estimate the loss sustained by the American missionaries in the riots at Aleppo, has fixed the amount at \$2,400. The commission investigating the damage to American missions property at Kharpoot has not yet reported.

PROTECTED AN AMERICAN.

Work of the Cruiser Marblehead—An Educated Turk's Story.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Daily News Constantinople correspondent complains that Lord Salisbury is withholding the British consular reports from publicity and he alleges that 30,000 Armenians have been massacred and the remainder deprived of their means of subsistence. "A witness of the Moslem attack on Gamaragal, on Nov. 9," says this correspondent, "describes how the Armenian church was desecrated, the silver church service stolen, the pictures destroyed and the bell taken from the tower, while the mosque was ascending to the summit of the church and praying as if the church had become a mosque. The Armenians were then given the alternative of death or conversion. The Armenians at Adia paid the Kurds £1,500 to avert an attack. A correspondent at Mervina, in describing the pillage and burning of hundreds of Armenian villages, says that the United States cruiser Marblehead visited the coast at Pava and demanded from the authorities the surrender of an Armenian doctor, who is an American citizen, and who was carrying an American passport. He and his wife were promptly delivered to the commander of the Marblehead. Smoking villages were clearly visible from the deck of the cruiser."

The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Constantinople quoting a letter which was written by an educated Turk, who cannot be suspected of impartiality towards the Armenians. He says: "On the way from Huesur Manzur to Malatia, in company with three gentlemen and an officer, we overtook a band of two hundred Armenian refugees, traveling from Adana to Kharpoot. They begged our protection against the Kurds. As we traversed the valley the Kurds appeared in the distance, and on either side and charged down into the valley, firing as they came. The Armenian families and children fled to our line of protection. But we were powerless against the Kurds, who cut them down even while they were clinging to our horses. We had several narrow escapes. When the Kurds despatched with their booty, only the Armenians were left. The Kurds then proceeded to describe the arrival of Malatia, where they found that seven hundred had been killed. At Kharpoot, where it was still worse. At least sixty villages were burned. At Kharpoot, the Kurds fired several times at the Armenian church. The letter concludes by saying: "There are no Armenians left in the country. It is hopeless to try to do business. I think I had better return to Constantinople."

The Bogians are Safe.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Since the massacre of Armenians in Harpoot, Harpoot, the well-known Armenian business man in this city, has made several unsuccessful efforts to ascertain whether his relatives were among the killed. His message reached Constantinople all right, but could get no further. While the message was in the air, he expressed his fears to Secretary of State Olney, who promised to aid him. As a result, Mr. Olney received a dispatch from Mr. Olney: "Cable from Minister Terrell says Bogians safe, but house burned and all property lost."

Newspapers Were Mistaken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Turkish legation has received the following cablegram from the Sublime Porte under today's date: "Although Lord Salisbury never said in his speech at Brighton that his imperial majesty, the Sultan, had ordered a letter or a direct communication, yet certain newspapers interpreted his words in that sense. As a matter of fact, the Sultan, in his usual practice, only a message was communicated to Lord Salisbury through the intermediary of the Imperial embassy in London."

Urged to Distribute Relief.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Governor Greenhalge was today waited on by the Armenian relief committee, and at its solicitation the following telegram was sent to Lord Salisbury, president of the Red Cross Association: "I am sure the people of Massachusetts would feel grateful to you if you would undertake the distribution of Armenian relief fund."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The Hudson at Catskill, N. Y., is frozen and the Hudson River Navigation Company has closed. Last year the river remained open until Dec. 25.

On hearing of the matter of the application to begin proceedings against the Chicago gas companies at Albany, N. Y., has been postponed of late.

John A. Payne, of Payne & Sharpe, proprietors of a Covington, Ky., pool room, yesterday pleaded guilty to an indictment for carrying on that business and was fined \$1,500 by Judge Perkins.

A meeting of green-glass manufacturers was held in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of discussing the trade matters. Many of these persons were in the habit of advancing in prices, but no such action was determined on.

By an explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Ezra Post, about ten miles from Greenville, Pa., engineer Frank Perkins and a piker named St. Louis, who was in the mill, were killed. The explosion was caused by the failure of a boiler, and the explosion was caused by the failure of a boiler, and the explosion was caused by the failure of a boiler.

Broker Kennett Suspended.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Chicago of unimpeachable conduct in being interested in a bucket shop and of doing business for bucket shops, filed last night an indictment against Francis J. Kennett, of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., who was sustained by the directors to-day. Mr. Kennett was declared suspended from his privileges of membership in the Board of Trade for five years.

Van Allen Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the American line steamship St. Louis, which sails to-morrow, will have among her passengers Mr. James Van Allen, of Newport, and John W. Mackay.

REFORM IN TOBACCO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular to the effect that the average price of tobacco in the United States for the year ending September 30, 1895, was as follows: Ohio, 74; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 79; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 80; California, 80. The average price of tobacco in the United States for the year ending September 30, 1895, was as follows: Ohio, 74; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 79; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 80; California, 80.

Despicable System of Espionage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The statement that Representative Overstreet is determined to bring about an investigation of the methods of the Postoffice Department in establishing a system of espionage on the letter carriers and that he has already prepared a resolution to that effect is premature.

No Chemicals

No Nicotine Neutralized

No Nervous Quaking

No Heart Palpitations

No Dyspeptic Aching

SMOKE

NO NERVOUS DYSPEPTIC

SPEECH BY CULLOM

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR UPHOLDS THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Average Price of Farm Products—Doings of Indiana Members of Congress—Place for Mr. Vall.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate was in session less than two hours to-day. The proceedings consisted of the introduction of about a hundred bills and a speech on the Monroe doctrine by Senator Cullom. Mr. Cullom's speech was read from manuscript and was attentively received by the Senate. He took strong grounds for an affirmative policy in order to convince other nations of their error in supporting this doctrine. He is impotent for our guidance and contented for the propriety of congressional action, saying that diplomacy had been sufficiently tried and had been found wanting. This government, he declared, is not one of conquest or of usurpation. If we would still keep up the march of the republic in this world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor with our territorial integrity, we must have some affirmative, distinctive idea or policy of such ample and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. This much is due to ourselves, he said, and this much is due to the nations of the world. He said that by no laches on our part could we afford to let us be too long sleeping on our just rights. And this, too, is due to Europe, that the governments of the old world may know that 75,000,000 of American citizens, speaking through their representatives in Congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of the Monroe doctrine. It is also due to the independent governments of the other America lying to the south of us whose tenure of existence practically depends on the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823. This doctrine has played a long and honorable part in the history of the United States and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding polite requests, protests and arguments, and if let alone will finally dominate Venezuela. In closing, he declared emphatically that "our policy is the doctrine of the Monroe doctrine, and the protection of American interests and our motto is America for Americans."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following postmaster general's official offices on Jan. 1 in Indiana: Frankfort, Madison county; Jasper, Dubois county; Knox, Starke county; Ladoga, Montgomery county; Sheridan, Hamilton county; Summit, Boone county; and the salary of the postmasters will be \$1,000 each.

Gen. Foster Will Welcome Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At the reception to be tendered the Indiana delegation on the evening of Dec. 12 by the local Indiana Association, General Foster will deliver the address of welcome, and Representative Tracewell will respond for the delegation.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—B. L. Roberts was today appointed postmaster at Ethel, Orange county, Indiana, vice George Brown, resigned.

Postoffice at Sylvania, Parke county, has been discontinued. Mail to Tangier, N. C., is discontinued.

Mr. C. S. Albert, formerly of Richmond, Va., is an applicant for the position of telegraph operator at Washington, D. C., under the supervision of Major Steele, in the Indiana lottery.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

George W. Watson, of the Indiana treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$1,885,219; gold reserve, \$7,755,238.

ILL-FATED STEAMER

DETAILS OF THE BURNING AND WRECK OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Story of the Sole Survivor of the Disaster—Another Account of the Italian Reverse in Abyssinia.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Henry Anders, sole member of the crew of the ill-fated British steamer Principal, the loss of which was reported yesterday, says that when off Cape Wrath smoke was discovered to be issuing from the hold of the Principal on Nov. 19. In a second the hatches blew into the air. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning the steamer was damaged and the vessel rolled heavily in the gale, the crew being powerless to direct her course. They tried to lower a boat, having made up their minds that the ship was doomed, but the davits broke and the boat was washed away with one man on it. Notwithstanding this piece of ill luck it was determined to attempt the launching of the second boat, this seeming to offer the only chance for saving the lives of those on board, but the second boat went the way of the first, the second engineer being washed away with her by the waves. The third boat, which was also damaged, was then lowered, but the crew were thus shut up on board the burning ship with no means of escape. The engines were finally stopped for want of steam, the progress of the fire making it impossible to watch the boilers. Six men were forward in the ship, and the overboard in much peril. Two others were burned to death. Later on, by great exertion, some steam was obtained again by the use of the steam pump and with buckets of water. But all their efforts proved fruitless. Attention was then turned to the life column of five companies of troops, who succeeded in getting the steering gear repaired. The vessel was then headed to the northeast, with the hope of increasing in violence and momentarily threatening to spread to all parts of the ship. At about midnight the vessel was struck by a second wave, which was so great that though no land had been seen to give warning of the danger. As she struck the forward part of the vessel, the crew were thrown about the violence of the shock. Rockets were thereupon fired as a last resort with the hope of making a landing. The crew took them off the ship. They also tried to launch the raft, but it was washed away with those on board. They were unable to exercise any control over it. The vessel sunk at about midnight. The bodies of Captain Stannard, had been recovered.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Official Report of the Battle Between Italians and Abyssinians.

ROME, Dec. 10.—It is officially announced that at the battle of Ambalaga, when Major Baratelli's column of five companies of troops, numbering 1,200 men, commanded by twenty officers and forty non-commissioned officers, in addition to a mounted battery of artillery, was defeated, the fighting lasted six hours.

The fighting lasted six hours. The troops were overwhelmed by vast numbers of the enemy. The Italians against these great odds that it is estimated that the enemy killed or wounded 1,000 men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

ILL-FATED STEAMER

DETAILS OF THE BURNING AND WRECK OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Story of the Sole Survivor of the Disaster—Another Account of the Italian Reverse in Abyssinia.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Henry Anders, sole member of the crew of the ill-fated British steamer Principal, the loss of which was reported yesterday, says that when off Cape Wrath smoke was discovered to be issuing from the hold of the Principal on Nov. 19. In a second the hatches blew into the air. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning the steamer was damaged and the vessel rolled heavily in the gale, the crew being powerless to direct her course. They tried to lower a boat, having made up their minds that the ship was doomed, but the davits broke and the boat was washed away with one man on it. Notwithstanding this piece of ill luck it was determined to attempt the launching of the second boat, this seeming to offer the only chance for saving the lives of those on board, but the second boat went the way of the first, the second engineer being washed away with her by the waves. The third boat, which was also damaged, was then lowered, but the crew were thus shut up on board the burning ship with no means of escape. The engines were finally stopped for want of steam, the progress of the fire making it impossible to watch the boilers. Six men were forward in the ship, and the overboard in much peril. Two others were burned to death. Later on, by great exertion, some steam was obtained again by the use of the steam pump and with buckets of water. But all their efforts proved fruitless. Attention was then turned to the life column of five companies of troops, who succeeded in getting the steering gear repaired. The vessel was then headed to the northeast, with the hope of increasing in violence and momentarily threatening to spread to all parts of the ship. At about midnight the vessel was struck by a second wave, which was so great that though no land had been seen to give warning of the danger. As she struck the forward part of the vessel, the crew were thrown about the violence of the shock. Rockets were thereupon fired as a last resort with the hope of making a landing. The crew took them off the ship. They also tried to launch the raft, but it was washed away with those on board. They were unable to exercise any control over it. The vessel sunk at about midnight. The bodies of Captain Stannard, had been recovered.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Official Report of the Battle Between Italians and Abyssinians.

ROME, Dec. 10.—It is officially announced that at the battle of Ambalaga, when Major Baratelli's column of five companies of troops, numbering 1,200 men, commanded by twenty officers and forty non-commissioned officers, in addition to a mounted battery of artillery, was defeated, the fighting lasted six hours.

The fighting lasted six hours. The troops were overwhelmed by vast numbers of the enemy. The Italians against these great odds that it is estimated that the enemy killed or wounded 1,000 men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

The force was reduced to a few hundred men. The Italian loss is not known, but the force was reduced to a few hundred men.

NEW YORK'S FRUIT SHOW.

Many Varieties of Apples and Pears on Exhibition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The annual fruit show began at the American Institute to-day and will continue until Thursday.

The exhibit consists of fruit from all over the United States, Apples and pears predominating. Altogether there were about one hundred varieties of apples and over forty varieties of pears shown. The largest variety of apples shown is the twenty-ounce pippin, a great big one, large enough, in fact, to fill the inside of an old-fashioned pie. There are also green and other kinds. One exhibit of interest is a new apple named the Hargrove, a fruit recommended for warmer climates because it remains sounder and firmer without losing flavor than any other fruit. The exhibition of fruit from New York State experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y., and the many varieties were particularly remarked and favorably commented upon, as was also the fruit labeled from cold storage, proving that an fruit is marketable in every part of the year. This cold storage exhibit came from Columbia county, New York, and contained many varieties that cannot be kept at this time of year.

No less interesting was the fine quality of the fruit displayed in abundance.

Luscious Seckles were shown almost by the big brother, the Chaireau, a very juicy variety, and other varieties. A new variety, the Hargrove, a fruit recommended for warmer climates because it remains sounder and firmer without losing flavor than any other fruit. The exhibition of fruit from New York State experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y., and the many varieties were particularly remarked and favorably commented upon, as was also the fruit labeled from cold storage, proving that an fruit is marketable in every part of the year. This cold storage exhibit came from Columbia county, New York, and contained many varieties that cannot be kept at this time of year.

No less interesting was the fine quality of the fruit displayed in abundance.

Luscious Seckles were shown almost by the big brother, the Chaireau, a very juicy variety, and other varieties. A new variety, the Hargrove, a fruit recommended for warmer climates because it remains sounder and firmer without losing flavor than any other fruit. The exhibition of fruit from New York State experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y., and the many varieties were particularly remarked and favorably commented upon, as was also the fruit labeled from cold storage, proving that an fruit is marketable in every part of the year. This cold storage exhibit came from Columbia county, New York, and contained many varieties that cannot be kept at this time of year.

No less interesting was the fine quality of the fruit displayed in abundance.

Luscious Seckles were shown almost by the big brother, the Chaireau, a very juicy variety, and other varieties. A new variety, the Hargrove, a fruit recommended for warmer climates because it remains sounder and firmer without losing flavor than any other fruit. The exhibition of fruit from New York State experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y., and the many varieties were particularly remarked and favorably commented upon, as was also the fruit labeled from cold storage, proving that an fruit is marketable in every part of the year. This cold storage exhibit came from Columbia county, New York, and contained many varieties that cannot be kept at this time of year.

No less interesting was the fine quality of the fruit displayed in abundance.

Luscious Seckles were shown almost by the big brother, the Chaireau, a very juicy variety, and other varieties. A new variety, the Hargrove, a fruit recommended for warmer climates because it remains sounder and firmer without losing flavor than any other fruit. The exhibition of fruit from New York State experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y., and the many varieties were particularly remarked and favorably commented upon, as was also the fruit labeled from cold storage, proving that an fruit is marketable in every part of the year. This cold storage exhibit came from Columbia county, New York, and contained many varieties that cannot be kept at this time of year.

No less interesting was the fine quality of the fruit displayed in abundance.

Luscious Seckles were shown almost by the big brother, the Chaireau, a very juicy variety, and other varieties.